

# COBBETT's WEEKLY POLITICAL REGISTER.

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TO

MR. FREDERICK ROBINSON.

*On his bragging Speech of last year, on the proposed Corn Bill; on the "OLD ROMAN PLAN"; and on the state of the Gold and the Paper.*

showed them all to be silly in the extreme. But, an occasion has now arisen for returning to that memorable Speech. Events are now approaching us; and, they appear, indeed, to be nearly at hand, when every thing that I said will be verified, and when every thing which you asserted, will, I am thoroughly convinced, be completely falsified.

The Speech is a thing never to be forgotten. We ought to have it constantly before us; and I shall, therefore, insert here, that part of it which I inserted in the afore-mentioned Register; observing, however, that I merely take the thing as I found it in the *Morning Chronicle* newspaper, not being certain that you uttered the words; and, at the same time, never having seen the words disowned by you or by anybody on your behalf. Here, then, is a copy of that part of the Speech to which I have alluded.

"It must be highly satisfactory  
"to know, that the country is  
"this moment in such a state

SIR,

Kensington, 20 April, 1825.

WHEN you made your bragging Speech, a speech at the same time so outrageously insulting to the country at large, and particularly to the advocates of Parliamentary Reform; when you, on the 23d of February, 1824, made that at once ignorant and insolent Speech, I pledged myself to stick to you, with regard to the subjects comprised in that Speech, or alluded to on that occasion. On the 5th of March of last year; or, rather, in The Register of that date, I exposed the Speech to the just indignation of the country. I answered all its assertions; I

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[ENTERED AT STATIONERS' HALL.]

" cheerful prosperity — with an increasing revenue, decreasing taxation, and a debt in a course of gradual and certain reduction. (Hear, hear.) We behold our country daily growing in wealth, augmenting in power, and increasing in influence:— in wealth, the result of sound policy and considerate legislation; in power, not to be abused for the purposes of tyranny or aggrandizement; in influence, not to be employed in blustering dictation and empty boasting, but to produce a firm conviction among surrounding nations of the sincerity of our professions, and of the honesty of our conduct. (Much cheering.) That sincerity and honesty must have the inevitable effect of producing in their minds a lasting persuasion that the wealth, power, and influence of which we are justly proud, are the tests of steadfast friendship, and not the menacing instruments of hostility or rivalry. (Hear, hear.) I have not, of course, the arrogance to attribute these happy results to any exertions of my own, nor does His Majesty's Government claim the merit of having brought the country to *this state of content and prosperity*; many others, they are satisfied, have at least

" an equal right to the applause and gratitude of the nation: I claim them not for individuals; " *I claim them for Parliament*— for that calumniated, that vilified Parliament, which we have been told by some is so essentially vicious in its nature and in its construction, that it was utterly impossible for it to extricate the kingdom from that condition of distress and depression in which it was recently placed. (Hear, hear.) They contended, indeed, how truly the result has shown, that in Parliament there was *nothing good* —that its councils were *venal*, its *Members corrupt*, and, in short, that unless every thing were at once *turned topsy-turvy*, and a new system of representation established, the nation could never be relieved from its difficulties, and rescued from its dangers. (Continued cheers.) I say, and I say it boldly, that the present state of the country affords the best, because the practical refutation of what I maintain to be a calumny upon the Constitution. (Hear.) Parliament, the true source of such general happiness, may enjoy the proud, the delightful satisfaction of looking round upon the face of a joyous country

"smiling in plenty, and animated  
"with what I hope to see—unre-  
"stricted industry, content, com-  
"fort, prosperity and order, hand  
"in hand, dispense, from the  
"ancient portals of a Constitu-  
"tional monarchy, their inestima-  
"ble blessings among a happy,  
"united, and, let it never be for-  
"gotten, a *grateful people*. (Loud  
"cheers from all sides of the  
"House.)"

I commented upon every pro-  
position in this extract, I proved  
the falsehood and the silliness of  
the whole of them. But circum-  
stances have now arisen; events  
are coming, which serve to illus-  
trate and to make good what I  
then said. There is a clamour  
for a **CORN BILL**: that is to  
say, for a measure to make corn  
sell at a *lower price* in England  
than it now sells at. The pros-  
perity of which you bragged, arose  
from causes which have now pro-  
duced the necessity for a *Corn Bill*.  
You had, by sending forth the  
paper-money in bails again,  
raised the price of corn and  
raised rents. But, alas! the hap-  
piness of a Right Honourable  
Chancellor of the Exchequer is  
not to be quite complete any more  
than that of other men. That  
which made the landlords laugh,  
had a tendency to make other

classes cry. This high price of  
corn with a gold circulation, was  
utterly impossible to continue  
for any length of time. Your  
revenue augmented *in name*, but  
it is in fact decreased in reality.  
The Fundholder and the Dead-  
Weight, together with the Cotton-  
Lords and their slaves, could not  
live under this *agricultural pros-  
perity*. Therefore, there is now  
a talk of a *Corn Bill*. You have  
found out, that you cannot keep  
corn at a high price without ruin  
falling upon other classes of so-  
ciety.

This *Corn Bill* is a matter that  
touches you to the quick. You  
cannot well do without it; and  
yet, you dare not boldly come  
forward and propose it. The jol-  
terheads and the chuckleheads  
(who laughed at "Cobbett" last  
year) are themselves in a state of  
uncertainty, whether a *Corn Bill*  
be necessary for themselves or  
not; for, some of them have  
the sense to see, that, as the law  
now stands, and with a paper-  
money continuing to go forth, the  
ports will be open before this day  
twelvemonth. Either way, the  
jolterheads are half ruined; and  
the chuckleheads will begin to  
say, "Cobbett was right after  
all!" If the price of corn be ma-  
terially lowered; and the measure

is of no use unless it do materially lower the price, the landlords and farmers are again placed at the feet of the fundholders. Rents will fall; or, rather, they will not be to be collected at all. The last blow very nearly felled these classes; and one more brings them completely down. Wheat can now be purchased in the Baltic at about 25*s.* the Winchester quarter. Put on a duty of 15*s.* a quarter, and that brings English wheat down to about 5*s.* a bushel, instead of the 9*s. 6d.* at which it is now sold. Nay, put on a duty of 20*s.* the Winchester quarter; and even then the English landlord and farmer are slaughtered.

Yet, not to admit foreign corn even at a duty of 20 shillings a quarter, would be a pretty illustration of your "*liberal system.*" You are resorting to all sorts of schemes to attract commerce to the country. That wise man, your Right Honourable colleague, Mr. Huskisson, is so liberal in his schemes as to enable any man that has a mind to do it, to print English books at Paris, and import them and sell them in England much cheaper than he could have them printed in England; he is so very liberal that he is bartering away that great sinew of our strength, the navigation of

England, merely for the sake of promoting the interests of low and dirty traffic; but, what a monstrous thing would it be to talk of a liberal system of commerce; to talk of measures to promote the export of manufactures; and, at the same time, to prohibit food from being brought in for the use of the manufacturers, by which prohibition the articles produced by them, must be so much enhanced in price as to render it impossible that foreigners should purchase them to any thing like the extent which they otherwise would do!

Yet, if you lower the price of food to the manufacturers, you ruin the farmers and the landlords; for, as your liberal colleague said, in 1814, "English men must continue to eat dear bread as long as her present debt shall continue to exist; or the owners of the land or the cultivators of the land must be ruined."

The interest of this debt is not to be paid while bread is cheap. There were two ways of getting rid of this difficulty: an "*equitable adjustment,*" which would have swept away a large part of the debt, and have enabled the landlords and farmers to pay the taxes with wheat at four shillings a bushel, and mut-

ton at four-pence a pound. Here would have been a settlement: here would have been a permanent and safe remedy: we should have had a gold currency, the villages would no longer have been plundered, a stop would have been put to the swellings of the all-corrupting and all-swallowing Wen, and, with a little time, the country would have set itself to rights, property would have had something like a fixed value, men would have known what they were worth; they would have known how to purchase, how to sell, and how to make their wills.

You, and your eulogized House of Commons, chose another mode of proceeding. Not daring to look *equitable adjustment* in the face; not daring any longer to attempt to redeem the pledge given by *Peel's Bill*; not daring to return to that currency of our ancestors, which the Speaker, MANNERS, told the Prince Regent, in 1819, that it was absolutely necessary to return to, and congratulated him on the resolution of the Parliament to do it; not daring to pursue this system, you abandoned it and returned again to the fallacious, the delusive, not to say fraudulent, experiment of *paper-money*.

Pressed by the landlords and farmers; worried out of your senses by their clamours; menaced daily and hourly by the at once corrupt and stupid writers of the London stock-jobbing press, you fled from the petitioners of Kent, Norfolk, Hereford, and Surrey; and resorted to the *Small-note Bill*, which was, observe, a part repeal of Peel's Bill, since it enables the Bank of England even to make small notes, which Peel's Bill forbade; and, from that day to this, every means in your power, whether direct or indirect, has been made use of to add to the quantity of the paper. The effect which this must ultimately have upon the affairs of your Bank, I shall notice by-and-by, when I come to speak of the struggle now going on between the paper and the gold. At present let me observe, that one effect of this Small-note Bill was, instantly to raise the price of corn. Here was a dreadful injury committed against labourers and servants of every description; against tradesmen who had debts upon their books of some time standing, and who very soon had to receive little more than one half of what was actually due to them. You, the friends of commerce! Are you aware that, by this very measure,

you deducted from the property of all exporting merchants to an immense amount ? If I export a thousand pounds worth of goods, when wheat is at four shillings a bushel, and if I receive payment for those goods, when a clipped coin, or paper-money, has made the wheat eight shillings a bushel, I, in fact, receive only five hundred pounds instead of receiving a thousand. This is so plain a matter, that one would think it impossible for any sane man not to understand it. Yet I am quite serious when I say, that I believe that you and your colleagues understand nothing at all of it. Not that you are incapable of understanding it ; not that I presume there to be any natural defect in your minds ; but the truth is, those minds are continually employed in the finding out of miserable expedients to answer the purposes of the day, seeming to be like those of the two brick-layers, one of whom propped up the wall with his shoulder, while the other went to get payment for the job. Your system is a system of contrivances ; a system hostile to all permanency ; a system of unfixedness and uncertainty ; so that the rich man of to-day does not know that he may not be hal a beggar before the year be out.

The “*old Roman plan*” has just had, I perceive, a vote in its favour of 30,000 pounds. In defiance of its innate futility and profound folly having been demonstrated ; in defiance of every thing to which sober reason ought to listen, 30,000 of the money of England appears to have been voted to enable philosophers Horton and Peter to renew their “*experiments*” of sending Irish people to Canada, at an expense of 110*l. 2s. 6d.* a family, at the least. Mr. JOHN SMITH is reported to have said, upon this occasion, that he would grant the money, because it was *giving relief* to so many poor Irish people. Well, Mr. SMITH ; but why not give the 110*l. 2s. 6d.* to the family *in Ireland*? Philosopher Peter has told you, that, after the expending the 110*l. 2s. 6d.* upon a family, the family only obtain a “*reasonable chance*” of being able to support themselves in future. Set the paper-mill to work, Mr. SMITH ; give the people no money at all, and they will, for a time, do better in Ireland than Peter will enable them to do in Canada, though Peter’s Scotch brother is, I believe, an Attorney-General in that country, and though the Scotch Lord DALHOUSIE is the Governor. Do you not see, Mr. SMITH, that

these Irish become *paupers* in Canada; that they crack stones in that terrestrial paradise; and that Lord DALHOUSIE gives money to relieve them "*out of the pocket of His Majesty's Government*;" that is to say, out of the rents, the farm-stock, the stock-in-trade, and the sweat of labour in England? If, Mr. SMITH, Irish people are to be relieved in Canada, out of taxes raised in England, I should be glad if you would be so condescending as to tell me whether English money would not be better employed in relieving those families in Ireland, and not keeping them in Canada just until they are able (and not a moment longer) to make their way into the United States, there to add to the wealth and strength of our most formidable enemy. No, you will not condescend to answer this question, I know.

But, what is there to prevent a law to procure for the Irish people, who may stand in need of relief, effectual relief OUT OF THE RENTS OF THE LANDS IN IRELAND? I have never heard any argument against this proposition. After the plunder of the Church and of the poor in England, provision was made for them, and effectual provision too, because it grew out

of the soil. The Irish suffered as the English suffered from that horrible transfer of property; but, though both islands were under one Sovereign, a provision out of the soil was not made for the Irish; and hence, and hence alone, it is, that that nation has always been in a state of misery compared to the English. There needs not, after my unanswerable arguments upon the subject, after the testimony of circumstances and events for three hundred years, after the evidences furnished by the Statute-book: after these, there wants nothing to prove that a nation must be miserable, unless there be ample provision for the indigent, guaranteed by the right of possession to the land. Greatly mistaken are those who imagine that the United States of America present an exception to this maxim. Every inch of land, every house in that country, is liable to assessments for the relief of the poor. In every country in Christendom, Ireland excepted, care has been taken to provide, in some shape or other, and effectually to provide, for the relief of the indigent.

And, why is poor Ireland to form the solitary exception? Why are its landholders (clerical and lay) to take all away? Why are they to be exempted from a regu-

lation which Blackstone says has its foundations in the very principles of civil society? But, if they will not contribute to the relief of the indigent who till their estates; if they will not give a portion of their income to sustain those, the marrow of whose bones has been wasted in making them opulent; if they will not give a part of their immense havings to conciliate the good will, to prevent the hatred and the vengeance of their suffering poor, why, in the name of reason and of justice, are the people of England to be taxed to obtain them securely from that vengeance! No: leave them to themselves; leave them to their system of refusal, and let them unpitied incur all the consequences, however terrible. Is it not a shame, that so fine a country as Ireland, inhabited by so laborious a people, fruitful as it is in all the products of the earth, should present a spectacle which makes us actually turn away our sight! This is the way to relieve Ireland to a certain extent, at any rate; but in the mean time, if relieve the poor Irish we must, is it not something very little short of insanity to talk of relieving them by sending a few families to Canada, with a sum of expenses caused by each family that would really

be a fortune if paid to them in Ireland.

Before this thirty thousand pounds had been voted by me, I should have asked philosophers Horton and Peter whether they meant to export this time also *two men to a woman*; and whether they meant to take out *no aged or infirm persons*. The last "*experiment*" did, they tell us, *fail*. Well, if that "*experiment*" failed, how are we to suppose that another will *succeed*; and especially if philosophers Horton and Peter take out a due proportion of women, who cannot sell woods and crack stones; and also a due proportion of aged and infirm persons. The thing is monstrous altogether. To put the Burdett Roman plan into execution, you must take away a million of people at least; and here, upon their own showing, there are more than *twenty-two millions of money required!* And this you will observe, for no earthly purpose, as is alleged, except that of causing capital to flow into Ireland. I observed before on the supreme folly; on the monstrous madness of such a project. I would fain hope that the whole project will at once be abandoned; but of those who can entertain such a project, only for one single moment, any

thing may fairly be presumed, and almost any thing may be expected.

I have now to speak of the *state of the gold and the paper*. Ah! Mr. FREDERICK ROBINSON, to make use of the original saying of CASTLEREAGH (who cut his own throat at North Cray, in Kent), you hallooed before you were out of the wood. I told you, in the Register of the 6th of March last, that you played a desperate game; that you thought, that wheat could, upon an average of years, be twice the price here than it was in France; that this delusion must lead to your ruin; that it must produce a stoppage at the Bank, or a total breaking up of the country bankers; that, yet, you were compelled to resort to the paper, or to come to the dreaded equitable adjustment; that another year of low prices would have produced the blowing up of the Borough system; that your danger was still greater on the other side, for, that another stoppage at the mother Bank was the end of your affair; that, nevertheless, that stoppage must come, unless you repealed the Small-note Bill; that that Bill would soon inundate the country with paper, and (now mark me) would send the gold out of the

country, as it was sent by the issues of paper-money in 1817.

This is what I told you a very little more than a twelvemonth ago. And, IS NOT THE GOLD GOING OUT OF THE COUNTRY? You know it is, as well as I do; and, the questions now are, whether you will be able to put a stop to its flight, and what will be the consequences, if you were to succeed in putting a stop to its flight. My opinion is, that, after producing dreadful ruin amongst merchants and traders, by an attempt to put a stop to its flight; after breaking up fifty or sixty thousand farmers, you will find that you cannot succeed. I have before observed, that you, of Whitehall, are not a very far-seeing race; that your measures are calculated for *the day*; and that you very seldom think about any thing beyond it. Be it known to you, then, that issues of paper-money do not produce their effect all of a sudden. We saw that the Bank stoppage of 1797 was produced by issues of several years before. The great issues of 1817 did not produce their shock, until 1819. The issues, therefore, of the fall of 1823, and 1824, are only now beginning to be felt in their effects. The reason of this is, that it takes a con-

siderable time before commercial transactions have a decided and visible effect upon the exchanges. However, whatever may be the reasons; whatever you may think of the matter, the fact you cannot deny; that the gold is at this moment, going out of the country at a great rate, and that the mother Bank is endeavouring to check the flight, by drawing in its paper, *through the means of a diminution of its discounts.*

Those who deal in gold and silver are the cunningest of all the sons of the devil. They know, to the thousandth part of a farthing, what will answer their purpose and what will not. To talk to such a race about love of country, public good, is like making use of to them the whistling of black-birds or thrushes. If they could melt down their own mothers into ingots of gold, they would do it. Let no one suppose that they will not perceive when gold can be sent away with a profit; and that they will not do it to whatever extent they are able. They are going at this moment, carrying in the notes and taking away bags-full of gold. Can you stop this, Mr. Frederick Robinson? And, especially, will you be able to stop it when it has gone on a little further? I do not believe that

you can stop it; but, I well know, that you cannot stop it without a very great reduction of the quantity of the paper-money. It is pretty notorious that the Country Bankers, which were engaged in the rag-trade previous to the passing of the Small-note Bill, have more than *doubled* the quantity of the paper which they had out previous to the passing of that Bill; and it is equally notorious that the number of the ragmen has been greatly added to since that time. The quantity of paper afloat is, therefore, pretty nearly as great as it was during the Bank stoppage. People have a *right* to demand gold of all bankers; but, all about the country, the bankers are the bashaws over every body in the middle and lower ranks of life. The parson, the dead-weight man, the fund-holder, the tax-eater: these are all stanch friends of the paper. If a tradesman were to *demand* gold of any of them, they would discard him instantly. The farmer is, nine times out of ten, accommodated by the ragman. He, therefore, dares not talk of gold; and, as to the noblemen and gentlemen, they are in a state very little better. Many of the big fishes amongst them have actually their estates mortgaged to the

mother Bank; and, very few of the rest of them can rub along without the assistance of the ragman. Thus, do circumstances have the force of law, every where but just in London.

In consequence of this, the rags are spread again all over the kingdom; and, spread they must continue to be, or wheat must come down to four shillings a bushel. I question whether the mother Bank, if stoutly pushed (as she probably will be), could save herself; for, as I observed before, she drew in in great haste in 1797 and in 1818; but that did not save her. On both those occasions, laws were passed in great haste to protect her. But, even if the old mother of all the mischief could save herself, she could only do it by those very means that would blow up the Country Banks. These banks, as well as the old mother herself, are *now liable to be called upon for gold!* And, though for the reasons which I have just stated, the tradesmen, the mechanics, the farmers, the noblemen, the gentlemen, the "dead-weight," the parsons, and all the tax-eaters: though they, by compulsion some, and by good will others, all take and circulate the paper, and never go to the ragmen to demand gold

for it: though they do this *now*, they would not do it if there came to be any thing like an *alarm*; and, that alarm will certainly come if the exchanges get a little more against us, and if the exportation of gold becomes matter of general notoriety.

You are such wise people at Whitehall, that it would be almost criminal to suppose, that you had not *some plan* ready in case this alarm should take place. You will say, as you said not many week's back, on the occasion of making your budget speech, that you are right and that I am wrong. You said, in substance, (I have not the Report before me), that you had a state of the most prosperous financial state of the country to lay before the thrice Honourable House; that you were, however, aware, that there were persons, both in this country and abroad, who looked upon this *prosperity* as not being *entirely solid*; that you were convinced that such persons were deceived, and that this *financial prosperity* was like the "*munition of rocks*." Whether you actually said *munition of rocks*, I will not pretend to say; but I know that you exhausted pretty nearly the whole vocabulary of Whitehall in describing the wonderful solidity of *your*

"prosperity." You will, therefore, say (for it takes a great deal to cure you) that you were right and that I am wrong; but if I should be right, then what will you do? What is your plan? How will you save your concern?

The old mother of mischief cannot draw in her paper to any extent without producing a great drawing in on the part of the country ragmen, who, the moment there is a run upon them for gold, will be all frightened out of their senses. Draw in, did I say? They cannot draw in to any extent. What gold have they in proportion to the amount of their notes? All the gold in France, added to our own, would not be sufficient to pay off their paper. One of two things, however, must happen: they would get the gold or they would not. If they get the gold, they must get it from the old mother, and by that means break her: if they get it not, they must break up themselves.

"Either way they are sped." Their paper ceases to circulate; the quantity of money afloat is diminished; and wheat comes back to four shillings a bushel! Wheat at four shillings a bushel, any more than Satan himself, Whitehall dares not face. Yet, what is to be done? Why, if the

gold go; if it continue to be justifiable to send gold out of the country, the old prohibitory laws, with additional rigour, must be renewed; and even that will not do, for the thing will soon break out into *two prices*; and that is the grave of your system. I take it, then, that paper-money must become, in some shape or other, in a greater or less degree, a **LEGAL TENDER**. I hear people say that you will rather suffer martyrdom than gratify me by another Bank Restriction Act. I have a great opinion of the sturdiness of Whitehall upon this score; but, I have a still greater opinion of the power of circumstances over Whitehall. Wheat at four shillings a bushel I say it dare not face; and I am firmly convinced that there must be something like a legal tender of paper-money or wheat at four shillings a bushel, which is much about the gold price, and to that it must come if gold continue to be legally demanded.

In the meanwhile, I would advise my readers to get gold and keep it. To get gold while they can; for let them remember that legal tender comes like a thief in the night. That in 1797 the Bank paid gold on the Saturday: an order of Council issued on the

*Sunday*, and the poor creatures went away chap fallen. In 1819, gold was to be had at the Bank as may be *to-day*: *two days* afterwards, payment in gold was put a stop to; though the payment was only of small notes of a certain date. A legal tender comes, therefore, like a thief in the night. A few hocus-pocus words changes our gold into paper. It is not to be expected that people will go and knock at the doors of the Country Bankers, and make them surrender, until the people really see their danger. One could expect, however, that some few men would have sense enough to perceive what is coming; and the moment they do perceive it, and act upon the discovery, they will have imitators in great abundance.

The system now going on, all over the country, is a system of anticipation. If a farmer wants to buy farming stock, he goes and borrows paper of the Country Banker. This fellow gets 5 per cent. interest, which is more than he can get in any other way; and, very frequently, he gets it without possessing any thing for his paper. As long as such a system can last, it will make a *show*; it will create what very silly men look upon as proofs of public prosperity. All

these immense streets that we see rising up about the Wen, are mere creatures of paper-money. Let the paper-money blow up, and down come the streets. It cannot last but for a certain time; and, that time, even war wholly out of the question, cannot be long.

It is curious enough that, while we know that the gold has began to depart; and while we know that this has been caused by the Small-note Bill: it is curious, that while we know this, measures are continually adopted for facilitating the issues of paper-money, and, of course, for increasing its quantity. An Act was passed last year for enabling a very numerous class of persons to be Bankers, and to issue notes in Ireland, which persons could not issue notes before that Act was passed. The Bank of Ireland is, we read, establishing Branch Banks about the country. The blowing up of this system would produce dreadful mischiefs in England; but, what pen or tongue can describe the horrible calamities which it would produce in Ireland?

In conclusion, Mr. Frederick Robinson, let me tell you of something, of which, I dare say, you know very little, and which, nevertheless, is of great consequence to you and your system; namely,

that the United States of America are surpassing even you in their issues of paper-money. During the last winter, the Legislature of the State of New York seems to have done little else than pass acts to extend the circulation of paper-money. Not a bit of silver or of gold is to be seen in the whole country. The thing is just in the same state in which it was there just previous to the last war. Their system blew up at the end of the war and again in 1819. Whenever we draw in here as we did in 1814, and 1818, we blow the Yankee paper up; because their paper is bottomed, for the most part, on the credit which they obtain from England. Your liberal and wise colleague may remember, perhaps, how Peel's Bill smashed the American merchants, and smashed the English exporters to America. I think that Jonathan, if pushed a little, will come to "*equitable adjustment*" with as little ceremony as may be; and this may serve as a caution to all those, who have what they call *money* in the *American funds*. If we blow up, the Americans blow up to a certainty; but, as their *general government* always takes care to hold in its hands the power of demanding its taxes in hard money, there will

be less of explosion with regard to the Government there than here.

Finally, let me observe, that I am firmly persuaded that this is the last trial of paper-money in England. Any thing like Bank Restriction, or legal tender, would make people see that the system was never more to be relied on. And yet it is this very paper to which you owe all your strength. Let that fall, and we shall have Parliamentary Reform, Catholic Emancipation, no Sunday Tolls, and none of those other Acts which press the middle class of the people down amongst the paupers. It is the root of all evil: it has done more mischief than any other invention of the devil; and the day of its destruction will be the day of a jubilee for the whole human race.

Wm. COBBETT.

#### CATHOLIC BILL.

THIS document was brought forward last night (Tuesday) by Sir FRANCIS BURDETT. The debate was adjourned, and will not be brought to a close before this Register goes to the press. I see nothing in the debate worthy of particular attention, except an observation of Mr. BANKES, who

observed that, if the Bill passed, the Catholics would soon come upon the "*tithes of the Established Church.*" This is a very good reason for our persons crying out against the Bill; but no reason at all for the people's disliking it. Acts of Parliament took the tithes and all the Church property from the Catholics, and gave them to Protestants; and Acts of Parliament can give them back again, to which I, for my part, have no sort of objection; because, when they were in the hands of the Catholics, they took upon themselves the charge of keeping the churches in repair, of supporting all the poor, and of keeping a generous hospitality in every part of the kingdom. If His Majesty, and his faithful Commons and Noble Lords were so pleased, I should have no objection to see this property return to its original owners or descendants; for, though we might not see, as is recorded in the 124th paragraph of the "*Protestant Reformation,*" Bishops kindly accommodating the public by *selling small beer* out of the *Episcopal Palace* at Farnham, we should get rid of Church-rates, Poor-rates, and the horrid word *pauper*. And I will put it to Mr. BANKES himself, whether he sincerely be-

lieve that this would be a change for the worse.

As to the *fate* of this Catholic Bill, I can never bring myself to believe that *any* man can be serious, when he says that he expects it to pass. It seems to me to be not a bit more likely to pass than Major CARTWRIGHT's Bill for *Universal Suffrage* and *Vote by Ballot*. I should suppose that nine-tenths of the whole of the nobility are, in their hearts, against this Bill. Some persons have positively asserted, that, if it pass the Commons by a majority of 40, Lord LIVERPOOL has agreed to support it in the House of Lords! The credulity of such persons is wholly without a parallel in any thing that I have ever witnessed. However, it will not take many weeks now before this matter will be set at rest. The Catholics may be well assured, that they will never obtain emancipation, except in consequence of events which will restore to their political rights the whole of the people of the kingdom; and I must say, that I look upon every man, who does not enjoy the right of voting at elections for Members of Parliament, to be equally oppressed with the Catholics. They have not a fair chance, and he has not a fair chance; and that

is all that can be said about the matter.

In the meanwhile "*no popery*" is certainly not in a very thriving way. I have heard of not one single Petition against the Catholic Claims which has not emanated immediately from the Parsons and the Methodists, the first of whom, be it borne in mind, Sir FRANCIS BURDETT described, when he first opened the Catholic subject, as "the most enlightened and liberal body of men in the world." Whatever he may know of their *light*, he has now before him a pretty good specimen of their liberality. But, he talks at random; he comes out by fits and starts; he is all one way or all t'other; and hence such intollerable folly and inconsistency. In one of the parishes of the City of London, there appears to have been a Meeting got up by the Minor Canons of St. Paul's. It was defeated totally by the good sense and justice of the people of the parish. The Meeting finally dispersed without coming to any resolution at all, though the Rector was in the Chair. The proceedings are so honourable to the people of the parish, and particularly to Mr. HURCOMBE, that I cannot refrain from inserting them as I find them reported in the newspapers.

"Yesterday a Meeting of the united Parishes of St. Gregory and St. Mary Magdalen, took place at the Vestry-room, pursuant to public notice, issued at the instance of the Minor Canons of St. Paul's, for the purpose of petitioning Parliament against making any further concessions to the Catholics of Ireland. When there were about fifteen persons present, the Rector advanced to the Chair.

"Mr. Hurcombe, of St. Paul's Church-yard, then rose, and observed, that the smallness of the assembly argued the impolicy of the measure for promoting which the meeting had been convened, and was an irresistible proof that the majority of the parishioners were by no means hostile to Catholic emancipation. He censured the proposed measure of petitioning the Legislature on the present occasion, as calculated to exhibit a selfish and uncharitable feeling towards the religious opinions of others, from whose tenets the meeting differed, and a base spirit of active intolerance in men who are constantly boasting of civil liberty. [This opinion of Mr. Hurcombe had no great effect upon the Clerical persons who attended the meet-

"ing. The general feeling was in  
"favour of certain Resolutions  
"which were ready for adoption.]  
"Mr. Hurcombe then adduced  
"another argument against the  
"meeting, namely, that it was ille-  
"gal, inasmuch as the notice it-  
"self was informal; not being in  
"keeping with the Act of Parlia-  
"ment of 1818, which provided  
"certain regulations with regard  
"to Parochial Meetings. This ob-  
"jection was received in an un-  
"welcome manner. The Act of  
"Parliament was sent for and read,  
"and it appeared that the notice  
"was not in compliance with the  
"provisions. The Rector, there-  
"fore, found it necessary to ex-  
"press his regret at the necessity  
"of postponing the Meeting. Mr.  
"Hurcombe suggested the total  
"abandonment of the object as  
"unworthy an enlightened people.  
"The Rector, therefore, asked  
"him in astonishment, whether  
"he wished that the Protestants  
"should be *burned alive again*,  
"as they were in the days of our  
"forefathers? To which he re-  
"plied, that such a silly appre-  
"hension had ceased to terrify  
"even all the old women of the  
"year 1825, who belonged to the  
"female sex, and he regretted  
"that the absurd prejudice had  
"not been as effectually removed

"from the poor old women of his  
"own sex. [A laugh.] He hoped  
"the Meeting would at once break  
"up, as he had no time to stay  
"for speeches. It was at once  
"intimated that the worthy pa-  
"rishioner might withdraw as  
"soon as he pleased, and he was  
"told that his motive for opposing  
"the petition against the Catholics  
"was to prevent it from having  
"any effect upon the House of  
"Commons, as he, no doubt, cal-  
"culated upon the passing of the  
"Bill before another Meeting  
"could be held, in conformity  
"with the Act of Parliament. Mr.  
"Hurcombe admitted that his ob-  
"ject was to do away the whole  
"intended effect of the Meeting,  
"and he rejoiced that he had been  
"successful."

As a specimen of the workings  
of the Parsons, I insert the fol-  
lowing Circular Letter from the  
famous THOMAS DE GREY. This  
man is mentioned in paragraph  
124, No. 4, of the HISTORY OF  
THE PROTESTANT REFORMATION.  
He married a daughter of the  
late Bishop of Winchester, and  
he has the *four livings* of CAL-  
BOURNE, FAWLEY, MERTON and  
ROUNTON, and he is a Prebend  
of Winchester, and Archdeacon  
of Surrey. This man it is who  
addresses the following letter to

the Parsons of that part of the Diocese of which he is Archdeacon.

*"Fawley Parsonage, March 28, 1825.*

"REV. SIR,—A Petition to both Houses of Parliament is now in circulation among the Clergy of this part of the Diocese, against any farther concessions to the Roman Catholics; *I have* thought I should not do my duty towards the Clergy residing within the Archdeaconry of Surrey, with whom I can have no direct communication, nor better means, in sufficient time, than by adopting it so far as to circulate it among them, in order that any Clergyman who wishes it, may have an opportunity of petitioning the Legislature by adding his signature thereto, for which purpose I have directed that a similar Petition shall be prepared, and left at the White Hart, at Guildford, for three days, say, Saturday, the 2d, Monday, the 4th, and Tuesday, the 5th; at the Coffee-house, at Epsom, on Wednesday, the 6th, Thursday, the 7th, and Friday, the 8th; and at the Vestry-room of St. Saviour's, Southwark, on Saturday, the 9th, Monday, the 11th, and Tuesday, the 12th of April, which is the *utmost delay*

"of time that the pressure of circumstances will conveniently allow.

"I cannot forbear to mention how desirable it would be, that as many of us as shall approve of petitioning at this important crisis, *would promote it* as much as possible in their neighbourhood, in which may be also some parishes which are Peculiars, though really within the Archdeaconry, it appearing to have been objected, in some instances, upon the presentation of the like Petitions, but with few signatures, that it rather bespoke the sentiments of the majority of the Clergy in the districts from which they purported to come, to differ from those of the Petitioners.

"I remain,  
"Reverend Sir,  
"Your faithful Servant,  
"THOMAS DE GREY,  
"Archdeacon of the Archdeaconry  
of Surrey."

Well might Roman-plan Burdett eulogise this set of men as the most enlightened and liberal in the world! Here is writing more low, more grovelling, more unintelligible than we hardly ever meet with from the pens of the most illiterate of men. When we look at this miserable stuff, think-

ing, at the same time, of the correct, the powerful, the beautiful writing of DOCTOR MILNER, DOCTOR DOYLE, and many other Catholic Clergymen, we, as Protestants, involuntarily hang our heads for shame; and how indignant do we feel at the conduct of those who would have us believe not only that Protestants are beyond all measure more enlightened than Catholics; but to believe also that Catholics who have the good fortune to live in the neighbourhood of Protestants possess much more intellect than those Catholics that have not that good fortune. Here is a short epistle, of only two or three sentences, which can leave no doubt in the mind of any man, that the writer is wholly destitute of literary talent; and yet, this man has four livings, four parishes committed to his care, the tithes of four parishes, and is a Prebend and an Archdeacon besides.

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### PARKINS.

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THIS fellow, in the Court of King's Bench, on FRIDAY last, made a most interesting exhibition. He had had an action brought against him by poor BYRNE, and the Jury had awarded damages to BYRNE to the amount

of about 160 or 170 pounds. He moved for a new trial, obtained it, and the trial came on on the day above-mentioned. It is useless to occupy the time of my readers with any thing like a detail of the proceedings. Suffice it say, that this second Jury gave BYRNE 153 pounds. To endeavour to paint this fellow or his conduct would be quite superfluous. The fact that I have stated is all that is material, and I shall content myself with that. I would give a report of the closing speech of Mr. PHILLIPS; but, as it would be quite impossible to do it justice, I leave the task unattempted. Suffice it to say, that no lawyer ever did his duty better, whether towards his client or towards the public.

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### TOWN OF NEWBURY.

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*"Waust improvements, Ma'am."*  
The whole country, mounted on paper wings, seems to be bent on preparing curses for posterity. Here is this plain and homely market-town of Newbury, in Berkshire, which is now, as far as is necessary, very well paved and lighted with oil, about to be cursed, if the projectors could have their will, with the expense of gas lights, commissioners, clerks, and

all the everlasting expenses entailed by such an establishment; and, observe, that the rates are now to be fixed at so much, in nominal sum; and that, if wheat should come down to four shillings a bushel again, the same sum must continue to be paid, to the utter ruin of the town. I have seen the Petitions against this Bill; and, had I not seen the thirty thousand pounds granted for the project of the philosophers Horton and Peter, I should have thought it impossible for such a Bill to be entertained for one single moment. A very large part of the inhabitants can but just rub along without coming to the poor-rates, which poor-rates, upon a rental of three-fourths of rack-rent, are now eight shillings and sixpence in the pound. Scores of persons who would have to pay for these *gas lights* cannot now afford a candle to sit by in the evening. Take it altogether, I have seldom heard of a proposition so impudent and so monstrous. It seems impossible that the project can have any other object in view than that of putting money into the pockets of a set of people to act as commissioners, clerks, inspectors, and all sorts of things, to the encouragement of idlers, to the injury of the town. A very

great majority of the people of the town, both as to numbers and property, have strenuously petitioned against this cruel Bill; but such is the rage for "*waust improvements*," that I should not be at all surprised if this Bill were to make one more upon the list of the bubbles and projects of the day. Pray let the inhabitants remember, that they may have to pay *in gold* that which these commissioners propose, by implication, at least, to receive in paper. A very few years ago, any man who ventured to open his lips against an Inclosure Bill, was looked upon either as a stark fool, or a friend of BUONAPARTE! We have lived to hear the Prime Minister say, that inclosures had been carried too far. And I am sure the business of saddling the people with Commissioners, and all the heavy expenses attending them, has long ago been carried much too far.

As a specimen of this Commissioner work we, of the High-street of KENSINGTON, are now paying expenses quite enormous for the lighting and watching of our street, and the paving of our footway. The Trustees of the Turnpike-road watch and light the whole of the road from Hyde Park Corner to Hammersmith.

But, unfortunately for us, there was, before the Turnpike-road Bill was passed, an Act for appointing Commissioners to watch and light, and pave the foot-paths in Kensington. So that, here are we unfortunate dogs EXCEPTED in the Road-Bill from the benefit of its watching and lighting ; while our neighbours, only a few paces further on, are watched and lighted for nothing. Their watching and lighting they pay for in the Turnpike Tolls ; and, though we are excluded from the benefit, *we pay Turnpike Tolls as well as they.* All that these our Street Commissioners have to do, then, (or ought to have to do), is to see that our foot-paths are paved. Part of my house is built over a coach-way, and that not being a foot-way, they are so good as to make me pave that myself. There remains for me, then, to have kept in repair for me by the Street Commissioners, about eleven feet in length of foot-way. Not one single stone has been put down in this foot-way; not one single minute's labour has been bestowed upon it, during the four years that I have lived here ; and I have, during that time, paid to these Street Commissioners *five pounds ten shillings a year;* that is to say, *twenty-two pounds in the four years.*

If ever there were a crying act of injustice, this is one ; yet, it is all in due course of law : there is an Act of Parliament for it, and that these Commissioners take care to remind me of every time they send for the money. I do not say that they misapply the money ; but I know that even they keep a *clerk* and a *collector.* The Parliament knows, in fact, nothing at all of the matter. Perhaps we should get rid of this unjust Act by petitioning for its repeal. But, who is to petition ? My time is otherwise occupied ; and, therefore, I submit to the payment as the least of the two evils.

Those who make laws to authorize men to go and take money from other men, should consider well what they are about before they pass such laws. This species of taxation is, perhaps, the most odious of all, and exposes the Government to the greatest degree of unpopularity, not to say hatred. The collector comes with his Act of Parliament ; and the person who has to pay, who has to surrender at the unceremonious word of command, does not stop to inquire how the Act was obtained ; but looks at the Government as the author of it.

Amongst all the powers of a giver, none ought to be so

cautiously exercised as that of giving to some men *the right of going to demand money from other men*. The people of Newbury, if they should be loaded with this new and unnecessary tax, will have nobody to complain to but the half-pauper looking creature, who comes in *the name of the law*, to demand their money. They will have to pay more for this "*waust improvement*," than the Government has relieved them from by taking off the salt tax. There is no necessity for this improvement, as they call it; a great majority of the people desire to remain as they are, and one would fain hope that the Parliament will not send a set of fellows, called Commissioners, to drain the purses of the plain and old-fashioned inhabitants of that industrious town. Let the projectors have a *Joint-Stock Company*. That is the fashion of the day. Surely if they are ready to venture their money in the *Mexican Mines*, the Newbury speculators may lay out a little upon *gas*. However, it is, perhaps, useless to say any thing about the matter: projects like this seem to form a necessary part of the whole system, and on they must go to the day of blowing up.

TO  
WILLIAM COBBETT, Esq.

MY DEAR SIR,

BEFORE I leave London you will permit me, I trust, to record in the columns of your Register, the gratitude I feel for your powerful advocacy of the cause of my country. The defence of the rights and privileges of the humblest classes of your fellow-men has been ever the distinguishing feature of your public life. Under your shield they have always stood up fearlessly and triumphantly against their enemies. In the present great controversy, in which the dearest and most valued privilege of the poor people of Ireland is involved, you have displayed that strength of argument, and plainness and perspicuity of reasoning, which flash conviction on the mind of every honest thinking man. The sophistry which presumed to oppose you, lies prostrate at your feet, and the *unconditional Bill of conditional Emancipation* now stands exposed to the laughter and indignation of the empire. An effort has been lately made in Dublin, to stamp this Bill of Veto-Emancipation with the approbation of the entire Nation. I allude to the late

aggregate Meeting held in Dublin on the 14th instant. The circumstances attending the Meeting are of a peculiar character indeed. The notice only from Monday to Thursday, of a Meeting professing to be an aggregate Meeting of the Catholics of Ireland. The object of this Meeting nothing more than an Address to the King, and an appointment of a special deputation to present that address. Not one word of Sir Francis Burdett's beautiful unconditional Emancipation Bill, with the wings of Lord Levison Gower and Mr. Lyttleton. A death-like silence was the order of the day. Mr. Nicholas Mahon admonished his hearers to confine themselves to the Address to the King, and not wander into a subject so dangerous as Sir Francis Burdett's Bill and its wings. Why, thus lock-jaw an aggregate meeting with regard to subjects vital and deeply interesting to the people of Ireland, and consume its time in laudatory sentences on the liberality of Plunkett, Dawson, Brownlow, and the principal Orangemen of Ireland. Why besieged on the most important question any nation could discuss, to listen to a fulsome eulogium on the character of that most immaculate and parental of Viceroys, the Marquis

of Wellesley, who dispersed the Catholic Association, after he made an impotent attempt to punish with fine or imprisonment one of its most active and prominent members. Had I five days' notice, or less, I should have been at that meeting, and would have called upon my countrymen to protest against the Veto Bill of Sir Francis Burdett, and to stand by the rights and privileges of their humble, but not less to be valued, countrymen. But good care was taken, that neither from North or South any man should come who would have the manliness to do his duty on that occasion. The poor people of Ireland, had they a tongue to speak for them, would crowd to the Bar of the Legislature, and pray it to reject a measure so pregnant with cruelty and injustice to them. But the day has gone by when it is the interest and ambition of the public speaker to vindicate the feelings and character of his poorer countrymen. It seems the people of Ireland have gained over to the standard of national freedom such men as Mr. Brownlow and Mr. Dawson—no—not Mr. Dawson—even the surrender of the character of the Catholic Clergy of Ireland cannot satisfy him, nor the destruction of the right of the Irish peasant—but Mr. Brownlow

of Armagh and Mr. Forde, Member for the County of Down, are brought over to the cause of Emancipation by the concession of the Elective Franchise of the 40s. freeholder, and the payment by Government of the Roman Catholic Clergy, to make their loyalty *secure*. I ask, what better plan could those gentlemen adopt to diminish the political power of the Irish people, or degrade the character of the Catholic Clergy of Ireland, and thereby ultimately destroy the national religion? No doubt, on those conditions, and *those alone*, such Orange advocates will become the friends of Catholic Emancipation.

Such wretched machinery to achieve the liberty of a people who have shed their blood in defence of the constitution from which they are so insultingly excluded, is enough to excite the disgust and rouse the indignation of every man in Ireland, and yet our quondam Catholic patriots recommend its adoption and panegyricize its wisdom. It is all a gross, audacious mockery, and will end, as it ought, in the disappointment and disgrace of its projectors. What! to take from the poor people of Ireland the power and the pride of giving their vote to the man of their adoption?

Even this rag of privilege, which gave some shelter to the Irish peasant, is to be torn from him. His future refuge is to be found in the honours and emoluments which Sir Francis Burdett's Bill promises to confer on the aristocracy of the Catholic body. Yes, they have, and will continue to have, *another asylum*, and that is the powerful and intrepid mind to which I address this Letter. May it long, very long, maintain its energies unimpaired and undiminished; and, while I am doomed to the misrepresentations of those whose views are manifest to the world, it will be a consolation to me and my children, that I have enjoyed the support and good opinion of the ablest public man of the present day.

I remain, my dear Sir,  
with great sincerity,  
Yours very truly,  
JOHN LAWLESS.

Tavistock Hotel,  
April 19, 1825.

### COBBETT FARMING.

Aberford, Yorkshire,  
April 16, 1825.

SIR,—It is but justice to inform you, that I have obtained the premium of five guineas from the Wharfdale Agricultural Society, for the best Crop of Swede Tur-

nips, grown from your seed, and after your plan.

My chief motive for putting in a claim for the premium, was to evince the superiority of the wide over the narrow intervals; and the only merit I claim to myself, is that of having perceived, and adopted so excellent a plan.

I have further to state, that I have grown my turnips in this manner since first reading an account thereof in your Register. I have also taken the hint from your "American Gardener," of growing peas and beans in a similar manner, by drilling a double row at six inches intervals on the centre of the four feet ridges, and am perfectly satisfied of its advantages.

I hope, Sir, this will afford another proof of the value of your communications to the public; of whom none estimates them more highly than,

Sir,

Yours, most respectfully,

W. SANDERSON.

#### FINE BOTANICAL WORK.

I HAVE received, from the Author, two copies of a Work, entitled, "PLANTES DE LA FRANCE,

" décris et peintes d'après la nature. Par M. JAUME SAINT-HILAIRE." The Work is in ten pretty thick Volumes, ROYAL OCTAVO. It contains upwards of a thousand coloured plates, beautifully representing the several plants, from the Oak tree down to the smallest herbaceous plant, all in their full bloom. Each plate is accompanied with a full botanical account of the plant represented in the plate; and the whole is preceded by a very fine Essay on the *Elements of the Science of Botany*. This is the finest Work of the kind that I ever saw. The Author has sent the two copies for me to sell for him; and I offer them for sale at eighteen pounds a copy, neatly bound in boards; which is only three-pence for each plate, and not much more than a halfpenny a page for the print, leaving the binding out of the question. The plates are coloured in the most correct and beautiful manner; and the whole of the delineation is surprisingly near to nature itself. If more copies than the two that I have should be wanted, I can get them, I suppose, at any time. It is the wish of a friend that I should introduce this Work to the English public, and I have here endeavoured to comply with that wish.

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## FOREST SEEDS.

I THINK it right to inform my readers, that, last week, I received some barrels of Forest-Seeds, and also, a barrel of Apple Graffs; and that the Officers of the Custom-house treated them in the most *lenient manner*. They gave my people *no trouble*; and I got my things in the best possible order. I ascribe this to the *Lords of the Treasury*; and, I do hope (not for *my* sake, for I think nothing of the duty to be paid,) that *all duty will be taken off this article*. I am now sowing, (and I should now have *finished sowing*, if that plaguing fellow PARKINS had not robbed me of two precious days,) the seeds of *thirty sorts* of timber trees, none of which, except three, will hardly ever ripen their seeds in England, and several of which produce most valuable timber. Surely a tax on these seeds must be unwise! The whole amount of it cannot be worth the attention of the Government; but, the tax is an object with those who *get a living by the raising and the selling of trees*. My intention was to introduce, as soon as I could, *every timber tree* of the United States of America; but, I was so enraged at the late

ransacking at the Custom-House, that I had abandoned my project. The handsome treatment of my last cargo has made me change my mind; and I have, accordingly, written to my correspondent to proceed to enable me to fulfil my intention. My plan is to sell the *seedlings*. I have no means of keeping the trees over a year. But, along with the seedlings of next fall, the purchasers will have (if they choose) my instructions (in my book on *Woodlands*) how to manage the seedlings until fit to plant out. By this mode of proceeding, planters get supplied with great numbers of plants for very little money; and, besides this, they have them in their own ground, ready to plant out the moment their ground is ready. As to planters (generally speaking) getting the *seed*, and beginning with that, the thing is at once full of difficulty and uncertainty. Some seeds will not come up *at all* in our climate, unless sown with infinite pains and many precautions. Some lie two years in the ground; and some three years. A gentleman told me, a little while ago, that he got and sowed, a pound of Locust seed, and did not get a single plant. If I had sowed that pound of seed, I should have had from it several thousand plants.

However, when my book, on this subject, is in the hands of the public, every one, who chooses to know, will know how to sow all sorts of Forest-seeds; and nothing would please me more than to see gentlemen, in all parts of the country, sowing Forest-seeds for themselves; and, thus, generously providing ornament, shade and dwellings for generations yet unborn. I should be a most miserable father, if I were not convinced, that my children would ten thousand times rather have to say, "our father sowed the seed from which *that wood* arose," than have to say, "he got us half "a million of money by watching "the turn of the market."

#### APPLE GRAFFS.

I HAVE just received some from America. They are in an excellent state. Any Gentleman who wishes to be supplied with some, will please to apply at No. 183, Fleet-street. They are kept at Kensington; but can be had at Fleet-street, by giving a day's notice. The Graffs can be sent by coach to any part of the country.

#### GARDEN SEEDS AND FIELD SEEDS.

I HAVE received from America some very fine kidney beans. I expect some of the running kind. Those that I have at present are dwarfs. There are two sorts. The *Golden Dwarf*, and the *Blue and White Dwarf*. They are the finest and plumpest beans that I ever saw.. They may be had at Fleet-street, four-pence a half-pint, seven-pence a pint, a shilling a quart, three and sixpence a gallon, and twenty shillings a bushel.

*Swedish Turnip Seed and Mangel Wurzle Seed.* I have some of the very best of both. The former is 1s. 3d. a pound, if ten pounds are taken; and 1s. 6d. if a less quantity. The latter, 2s. 3d. a pound, if ten pounds: and 2s. 6d. if less. I warrant them both, having grown them myself from picked and transplanted roots. Please to apply at No. 183, Fleet-street.

The *Swedish Turnip Seed* is of precisely the same sort as that, from which the *great crop*, mentioned in the Register some time ago, was grown in *Scotland*. And the *MANGEL WURZEL* seed is from plants, some plants of which weighed not less than *thirty pounds* each, and the seed-stalks of which were more than *ten feet high*. The plants were all selected, and none planted for seed but those of the *deepest red*, which colour is a sure indication of the goodness of the sort. Those plants, the flesh of which is *white*, have degenerated.

N. B. Any gentleman, in *Ireland*, who may wish to be supplied with these seeds, will please to apply to Mr. SCULLY, Bookseller, Upper Orman Quay, Dublin, to whom I shall send some very shortly. The *Mangel Wurzel* should not be sown before *early in June*. If sown earlier, it is apt to go to seed the first year.

*SPRING WHEAT.* I have about 30 bushels, which I sell at 14s. a bushel, which is, as nearly as I can ascertain, what it cost me. This is the wheat for *bonnet-straw*. It may be sown till *May*. See *Cottage Economy*, last edition, paragraphs 224 to 227.

## MARKETS.

Average Prices of CORN throughout ENGLAND, for the week ending April 9.

*Per Quarter.*

	s. d.		s. d.
Wheat ..	68 7	Oats .....	23 7
Rye .....	39 2	Beans .....	37 10
Barley ..	38 2	Peas .....	39 8

*Corn Exchange, Mark Lane.*

Quantities and Prices of British Corn, &c. sold and delivered in this Market, during the week ended Saturday, April 9.

Qrs.	£.	s. d.	s. d.
Wheat	4,704	for 16,673	1 1 Average, 70 10
Barley	4,775	.... 9,199	1 1..... 38 6
Oats..	12,220	.... 15,578	1 5..... 26 5
Rye....	65....	115 13	7..... 35 7
Beans..	1,398	.... 2,478	14 9..... 35 5
Pease ..	608....	1,171 4	6..... 38 6

Friday, April 15.—There have been only moderate arrivals of all sorts of Grain this week. There were so few fine samples of Wheat at market to-day, that such sold on rather better terms than Monday, but other qualities still meet a dull sale. Barley continues to find a heavy trade at the quotations of Monday. Beans and Pease have no alteration. There has been but little trade for Oats to-day, at Monday's prices.

Monday, April 18.—The wind having been favourable last week, brought in a great many vessels with all descriptions of Grain. This morning the samples fresh up by land car-

riage from Essex, Kent, and Suffolk, are not considerable, but there are many more ships from northern ports and Ireland, with Wheat and Oats. Select samples of Wheat have met a free sale, and have rather exceeded the currency of this day se'nnight, but other qualities still remain very dull.

Barley for malting has rather improved in value, but all other kinds remain very heavy in disposal. Beans meet buyers more readily than of late at last quotations. Pease, of both kinds, continue extremely dull, and hardly maintain the terms annexed. Oats are plentiful, and the trade is so very heavy that prices have declined full 1s. per quarter since this day se'nnight. Flour is unaltered.

*Price on board Ship as under.*

Flour, per sack .....	60s. — 65s.
— Seconds .....	56s. — 60s.
— North Country ..	52s. — 55s.

Account of Wheat, &c. arrived in the Port of London, from April 11 to April 16, both inclusive.

	Qrs.		Qrs.
Wheat ..	8,531	Tares ....	30
Barley ..	1,997	Linseed ..	—
Malt ....	3,751	Rapeseed ..	350
Oats ....	28,478	Brank ..	140
Beans ...	1,233	Mustard ..	33
Flour ....	7,801	Flax ....	—
Rye.....	18	Hemp ...	—
Peas ....	429	Seeds ...	213

Foreign.—Wheat, 295 quarters.

**Total Quantity of Corn returned as Sold in the Maritime Districts, for the Week ended April 9.**

Qrs.	Qrs.
Wheat .. 29,895	Oats .... 29,470
Rye .... 682	Beans ... 4,180
Barley .. 24,682	Peas .... 980

Monday, April 18.—The arrivals from Ireland last week were 1,134 firkins of Butter, and 10,075 bales of Bacon; and from Foreign Ports 4,442 casks of Butter.

City, April 20th, 1825.

### BACON.

This article is declining a little. On board, 54s. to 56s. Landed, 57s. to 58s.

### BUTTER.

The best kinds are very scarce, and the Dutch is eagerly sought after it comes in. Landed: Carlow 100s. to 106s. Waterford, or Dublin, 96s. to 98s. Dutch 112s. to 114s.

### CHEESE.

New Cheshire, 66s. to 80s. Double Gloucester or Derby 63s. to 70s.

### HOPS.

Maidstone, April 14.—There has not been any thing stirring in our Hop market for these last two or

three weeks, nor do we expect much alteration for some little time. The planters are all very busy in poling, and the young vines seem to look strong and healthy, and come well.

### SMITHFIELD, Monday, April 18.

#### *Per Stone of 8 pounds (alive).*

	s. d.	s. d.
Beef .....	4 4 to 5 0	
Mutton ...	4 4 — 5 0	
Veal .....	6 0 — 7 0	
Pork .....	5 6 — 6 6	
Lamb .....	6 6 — 7 4	

Beasts ... 2,808	Sheep .. 16,690
Calves ... 96	Pigs ... 140

### NEWGATE, (same day.)

#### *Per Stone of 8 pounds (dead).*

	s. d.	s. d.
Beef .....	3 4 to 4 4	
Mutton ...	4 0 — 4 10	
Veal .....	4 8 — 6 8	
Pork .....	4 8 — 6 8	
Lamb .....	5 8 — 7 8	

### LEADENHALL, (same day.)

#### *Per Stone of 8 pounds (dead).*

	s. d.	s. d.
Beef .....	3 8 to 4 6	
Mutton ...	4 0 — 4 8	
Veal .....	4 0 — 6 0	
Pork .....	4 0 — 6 0	
Lamb .....	6 4 — 7 8	

Price of Bread.—The price of the 4lb. Loaf is stated at 11d. by the full-priced Bakers.

### POTATOES.

#### SPITALFIELDS.—per Ton,

Ware.....	£3 10	to £5 10
Middlings.....	2 10	— 2 15
Chats .....	2 10	— 0 0
Common Red..	0 0	— 0 0

#### BOROUGH.—per Ton.

Ware .....	£3 5	to £5 10
Middlings.....	2 10	— 3 5
Chats .....	1 15	— 2 10
Common Red..	3 5	— 4 10

### HAY and STRAW, per Load.

Smithfield.—	Hay....	65s. to 95s.
	Straw...	40s. to 48s.
	Clover..	84s. to 115s.

St. James's.—	Hay....	60s. to 100s.
	Straw ..	39s. to 51s.
	Clover..	70s. to 100s.

Whitechapel.—	Hay....	70s. to 100s.
	Straw...	44s to 52s.
	Clover..	90s. to 115s.

### COAL MARKET, April 15.

Ships at Market.	Ships sold.	Price.
56 Newcastle..	34 28s. 9d. to 37s. 0d.	
34 Sunderland..	24½ 29s. 0d.—38s. 0d.	

### COUNTRY CORN MARKETS.

By the QUARTER, excepting where otherwise named; from Wednesday to Saturday last, inclusive.

*The Scotch Markets are the Returns of the Week before.*

	<i>Wheat.</i>	<i>Barley.</i>	<i>Oats.</i>	<i>Beans.</i>	<i>Pease.</i>
	<i>s. to s. d.</i>				
Aylesbury .....	68 74 0	42 44 0	26 27 0	38 49 0	44 45 0
Banbury.....	64 76 0	42 46 6	23 30 0	34 52 0	0 0 0
Basingstoke ....	62 74 0	30 45 0	21 28 0	40 50 0	0 0 0
Bridport.....	58 72 0	32 37 0	24 0 0	46 0 0	0 0 0
Chelmsford.....	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Derby .....	68 73 0	40 45 0	25 30 0	40 56 0	0 0 0
Devizes.....	64 80 0	32 49 0	22 32 0	42 58 0	0 0 0
Dorchester.....	52 74 0	30 42 0	25 30 0	46 52 0	0 0 0
Exeter.....	72 78 0	38 40 0	22 26 0	47 48 0	0 0 0
Eye .....	60 68 0	30 40 0	22 28 0	36 40 0	34 38 0
Guildford.....	64 81 0	35 45 0	24 31 0	41 46 0	39 44 0
Henley .....	66 81 0	35 45 0	20 30 0	36 50 0	42 48 0
Horncastle.....	58 68 0	30 38 0	16 23 0	38 46 0	0 0 0
Hungerford.....	60 76 0	32 44 0	25 34 0	42 58 0	0 0 0
Lewes .....	66 76 0	40 42 0	23 27 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Newbury .....	56 80 0	30 45 0	20 30 0	40 49 0	0 0 0
Newcastle .....	50 66 0	28 42 0	18 27 0	38 42 0	38 56 0
Northampton....	67 72 0	40 44 0	28 27 0	38 50 0	38 40 0
Nottingham .....	65 0 0	44 0 0	26 0 0	49 0 0	0 0 0
Reading .....	61 82 0	28 47 0	24 30 0	34 44 0	42 47 0
Stamford.....	66 72 0	39 43 0	20 24 0	29 50 0	0 0 0
Stowmarket ....	58 70 0	21 36 0	20 25 0	32 35 0	32 35 0
Swansea .....	72 0 0	40 0 0	24 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Truro .....	69 0 0	42 0 0	33 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Uxbridge .....	64 84 0	34 46 0	25 32 0	38 46 0	42 45 0
Warminster.....	52 75 0	30 53 0	25 32 0	48 54 0	0 0 0
Winchester.....	56 80 0	30 45 0	20 30 0	40 49 0	0 0 0
Dalkeith* .....	33 38 6	28 36 0	18 22 0	16 20 0	16 20 0
Haddington*....	32 36 6	29 38 0	14 21 0	14 18 6	14 18 6

\* Dalkeith and Haddington are given by the *boll*.—The Scotch *boll* for Wheat, Rye, Pease, and Beans, is three per cent. more than 4 bushels. The *boll* of Barley and Oats, is about 6 bushels Winchester, or as 6 to 8 compared with the English quarter.

*Liverpool*, April 12.—The Corn market continued much depressed during the past week, owing to the cause named in our circular of this day se'nnight, although holders of each kind of Grain would have submitted to a further reduction in value on cargoes now in the docks, a few of which only were taken off at a decline of 2d. to 3d. per 70 lbs. on Wheats, by speculators, and on Oats 1d. per bushel. At this day's market a few sales were effected at the decline above noted, and Beans were 2s. per quarter lower.

Imported into Liverpool, from the 5th to the 11th of April, 1825, inclusive:—Wheat, 8,561; Barley, 1,585; Oats, 22,823; Malt, 2,582; Beans, 1,403; and Peas, 138 quarters. Flour, 4,486 sacks, per 280 lbs.—Oatmeal, 1,975 packs, per 240 lbs.

*Bristol*, April 16.—The sales of Corn, &c. at this place still continue very dull.

*Ipswich*, April 16. Our supply of Corn to-day was not so large as last week, and prices were rather dearer, as follow:—Wheat 63s. to 73s.; Barley 30s. to 41s.; Beans 35s. to 36s.; Peas none; and Oats 22s. to 28s. per quarter.

*Wisbech*, April 16.—The supply of Wheat and Oats was again short at this market, the former met a ready sale at from 1s. to 2s., and the latter 1s. per quarter higher; in other articles no material alteration.

*Boston*, April 13.—There is to-day more disposition to purchase Grain, and having a small supply, last week's prices are fully supported for Wheat, and the Merchants again are buyers—the Millers can now work, and stocks of Flour being exhausted, they must have Wheat: the panic is subsiding, and the farmers are about petitioning in various parts of the county against any alteration in the Corn Laws. Oats have more buyers. Malting Barley is lower where sales are forced.

*Wakefield*, April 15.—The supplies of Grain continue small. The holders have generally shown more firmness to-day; but from the dull state of the Flour trade, together with the fear of an alteration in the Corn Laws, buyers do not purchase freely. Most articles, however, must be noted a shade dearer, but up to the close of the market very little business was done. The Millers are getting bare of stock, and it is probable we shall have an improved demand ere long.

*Hull*, April 15.—We continue to receive very moderate supplies of all Grain. The quantity of Wheat held by the millers and dealers, at this place, is unusually small; still there is not the least disposition to increase their stock, and the demand in consequence is so exceedingly limited, that the trade may be considered at a stand. A few samples of Wheat were disposed of at a fall of 1s. to 2s., and Oats gave way about 1s. per quarter.

*Lynn*, April 14.—We had only a small supply of Grain at market on Tuesday, and Wheat, of fine quality, was more inquired after at an advance of 1s. per quarter; but we had no better demand for inferior parcels.

*Yarmouth*, April 14.—Our market continues dull for Barley, in fact no sales can be made. Fine Wheats are more enquired after, at rather more money. Yesterday the trade was brisk for Wheat, say full 2s. per quarter with a very short supply.

*Edinburgh*, April 13.—Our market was thinly supplied with all kinds of Grain to-day. Wheat was rather flat, at nearly last prices. Barley was also heavy, and full 1s. cheaper. Pease and Beans 1s. dearer.

## COUNTRY CATTLE AND MEAT MARKETS, &amp;c.

*Horncastle*, April 16.—Beef, 7s. to 7s. 6d. per stone of 14 lbs.; Mutton, 7d. to 8d.; Pork, 6d. to 7½d.; Veal, 10d.; and Lamb 10d. per lb.

*Bristol*, April 14.—Beef from 6d. to 6½d.; Mutton 7d. to 8d.; and Pork 6d. to 6½d. per lb. sinking offal.

*Manchester*, April 13.—On sale 2395 Sheep, at 7d. to 8½d. per lb. sinking the offal; clipt ditto, 6½d. to 7½d.; 403 Cattle, at 5½d. to 8d.; 62 Pigs; 19 Lambs.—Total 2879.

At *Darlington* market, on Monday last, being fortnight fair, there was but a short supply of Cattle, yet fully adequate to the demand. Beef 7s. to 8s.; Mutton, 7s. to 8s. 6d. per stone.

*Wetherby*, April 14.—We have had a good supply of Beasts at our market this day, from 100 to 130, which sold at from 7s. 6d. to 8s. per stone; the show of Sheep was but slender, and the price was rather dearer than at our last fair, being from 8d. to 8½d. per lb.

At *Carlisle* market, Lean Cattle, Milch Cows, and Store Sheep continue to sell briskly, without any reduction of price; but in many of the southern markets Fat Beasts have fallen at least 1s. a stone.

## AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN, sold in the Maritime Counties of England and Wales, for the Week ended April 9, 1825.

	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
London*	71 5	39 0	25 10
Essex	72 0	38 10	27 3
Kent	70 3	41 6	25 2
Sussex	72 5	40 3	25 5
Suffolk	70 9	36 9	25 8
Cambridgeshire	66 0	36 3	21 0
Norfolk	67 11	34 10	24 6
Lincolnshire	66 8	42 8	21 10
Yorkshire	63 0	42 0	21 8
Durham	66 1	42 4	28 0
Northumberland	63 3	39 0	23 10
Cumberland	70 9	39 3	25 1
Westmoreland	70 0	44 0	24 10
Lancashire	67 2	39 9	25 9
Cheshire	67 1	47 10	25 2
Gloucestershire	71 9	44 8	27 6
Somersetshire	70 0	42 4	21 4
Monmouthshire	70 6	43 10	23 9
Devonshire	70 0	40 7	22 0
Cornwall	69 8	38 3	27 7
Dorsetshire	68 2	38 8	26 8
Hampshire	68 6	37 10	24 1
North Wales	66 6	45 6	21 7
South Wales	62 2	36 10	20 8

\* The London Average is always that of the Week preceding.